

EX 1  $f'_a(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}} (a+x)^2}{a^2}$

$$f''_a(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}}}{a^3} (x^2 + 4ax + 3a^2)$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{x}{a}}}{a^3} (x+a)(x+3a)$$

$$f''_a(-3) = \frac{e^{-\frac{3}{a}}}{a^3} (a-3)(3a-a)$$

$$f''_a(-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 1 \text{ ou } a = -3$$

$a=1$   $f''_1(x) = e^x (x^2 + 4x + 3)$

$$= e^x (x+3)(x+1)$$

$$f''_1(x) \quad \begin{array}{c} -3 \quad -1 \\ + \quad 0 \quad - \quad 1 \quad + \end{array}$$

Changement de signe en  $x = -3$  de  $f''_1(x)$

$a=3$   $f''_3(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x}{3}}}{3^3} (x^2 + 12x + 27)$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{x}{3}}}{27} (x+3)(x+9)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad \quad 1 \\ + \quad - \quad 9 \quad - \quad -3 \quad + \end{array}$$

Changement de signe de  $f''_3(x)$  en  $x = -3$

Donc  $a = 1$  ou  $a = 3$

EX2

$$f(x) = \frac{1 + \ln(x^2)}{2x}$$

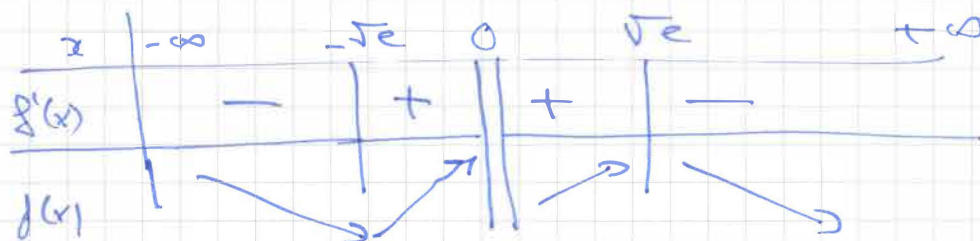
(f impaire on peut supposer  $x > 0$   
et  $g(x) = \frac{1 + 2 \ln(x)}{2x}$ )

a)  $D(f) = \mathbb{R}^*$

b)  $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln(x^2)}{2}$

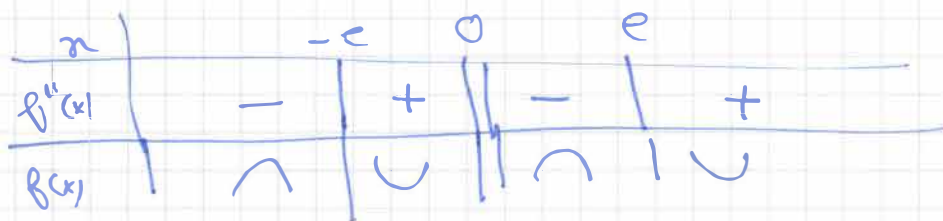
$$f'(x) = (1 - \ln(x^2)) / 2x^2$$

$$\ln(x^2) = 1 \quad x^2 = e \quad x = \pm \sqrt{e}$$



c)  $f''(x) = \frac{-2 + \ln(x^2)}{x^3}$

$$\ln(x^2) = 2 \quad x^2 = e^2 \quad x = \pm e$$



d) abscisses des pts d'inflexion  $x = \pm e$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 + \ln(x^2)}{2x} = 0 \quad \text{règle de L'Hôpital (ou B-H)}$$

donc  $y = 0$  asymptote horizontale (en  $+\infty$ )

$$\text{de même } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \ln(x^2)}{2x} = 0$$

$y = 0$  asymptote horizontale (en  $-\infty$ )

EX3

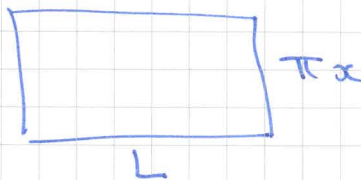
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{32} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -8 & 8 \\ 4 & -12 & -4 \\ 12 & -12 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex4

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -t & 2t^2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2t & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -t & 2t^2+2t & 4 \\ -1 & 2t+2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} 2t^2+2t & 4 \\ 2t+2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 8 \begin{vmatrix} t^2+t & 1 \\ t+1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8(t^2+t-t-1) \\
 & = 8(t^2-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Le système est régulier si  $8(t^2-1) \neq 0$   
 c-a-d  $t \neq \pm 1$

Cramer  $x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2t^2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2t & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{8(t^2-1)} = \frac{t^2-t-4}{t^2-1}$

Ex5

$$V = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} L \quad \text{d'où} \quad L = \frac{2V}{\pi x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{max}} = P(x, L) &= 45\pi x^2 + 15\pi x L \\
 &= 15\pi (3x^2 + xL) \quad \text{on remplace } L \text{ par sa} \\
 &\quad \text{valeur}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(x) = 15\pi \left( 3x^2 + x \frac{2V}{\pi x^2} \right) = 15\pi \left( 3x^2 + \frac{2V}{\pi x} \right)$$

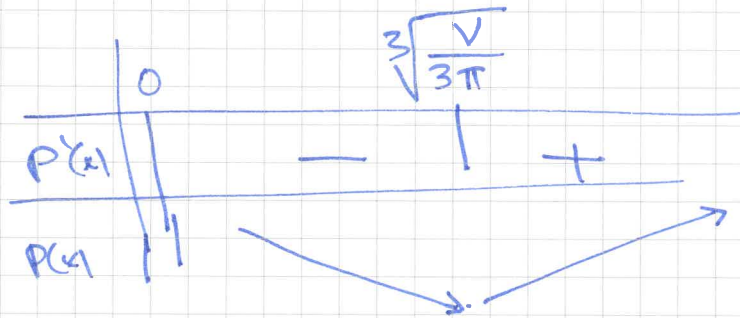
$$p'(x) = -15\pi \left( 6x - \frac{2V}{\pi x^2} \right) \quad [4]$$

$$= 15\pi \left( \frac{6\pi x^3 - 2V}{\pi x^2} \right) = 15 \left( \frac{6\pi x^3 - 2V}{x^2} \right)$$

$$p'(x) = 0$$

$$6\pi x^3 = 2V$$

$$x_0 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{3\pi}}$$



on a bien un minimum pour

$$x_0 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{3\pi}}$$

$$L = \frac{2V}{\pi x^2}$$

Remarque

on peut aussi utiliser le fait que

$$x_0^3 = \frac{V}{3\pi} \quad \text{et comme } \pi x_0^2 = \frac{2V}{L}$$

$$\pi x_0^2 x_0 = \frac{V}{3} \quad \text{et donc } \frac{2V}{L} x_0 = \frac{V}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{L} x_0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\boxed{6x_0 = L}$$

Ex2 b) Le graphe de  $f(x) = \frac{1 + \ln(x^2)}{2x}$

